

## T.R. Undergoes 2 Successful Operations

Colonel Resting Comfortably, Surgeons Report After Hospital Ordeal

**Illness Result Of Brazil Trip**  
**Use of Knife Decided Upon to End Trouble Continuing Four Years**

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was operated upon in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon for fistula and abscesses in his ears, the result of the tropical fevers he contracted four years ago in his travels in South America. The operations were successful, the patient recovering from the anaesthetic without any of the usual unpleasant after effects. Late last night he was reported as resting comfortably.

The operations were in charge of Dr. Walton Martin, of 151 East Fifty-third Street. Colonel Roosevelt's general physician, assisting him were Dr. Arthur B. Duell, an eye and ear specialist, of 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Dr. William A. Downes, of 430 Park Avenue.

Colonel Roosevelt was taken to the operating room just before 4 o'clock, and it was almost 6 when he was returned to his room. A few minutes later his secretary handed this formal statement to the waiting newspaper men:

"Colonel Roosevelt was suffering from an abscess in the buttocks which was the result of an infection contracted in Brazil some years ago. This had developed into a fistula, which was successfully treated by operation. There is no reason to expect any further complications."

**Operation Successful**  
Two hours later, when the patient had fully emerged from the anaesthetic, Dr. Martin said he was resting comfortably.

"The operation has proved successful, there have been no unpleasant results and the patient is resting comfortably; respiration is normal," said the bulletin.

Neither bulletin, it will be noticed, makes any mention of the operation on the ears. This consisted of lancing one large abscess and another described as incipient. Failure to mention these, it was explained at the hospital, was due to the fact that the operations were but incidental to the operation for fistula and of minor importance.

Unofficially it was stated that the Colonel probably would be confined to the hospital, not more than a fortnight. In the meantime, Mrs. Roosevelt, who with the Colonel's two daughters, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Richard D. Bayne, and W. E. Miller, Roosevelt's son-in-law, are in an adjoining room while the surgeons were operating, will live there. His decision to again operate upon Colonel Roosevelt was in the Hotel Langdon yesterday morning. At this conference, in which Drs. Martin, Duell, and Downes took part, Colonel Roosevelt agreed that a course of treatment to clear up the entire situation caused by the tropical fever of four years ago was desirable, this to include a thorough excising of the deep seated abscess first opened at the Colonel's Oyster Bay home on Monday, and lancing of the abscesses forming in the ears which had become painful.

**In Pain but Smiling**  
In accordance with this decision the Colonel, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and his daughters, was driven to Roosevelt Hospital, founded and largely financed by members of his family, shortly before noon. The Colonel was pale and evidently in pain, but he waived assistance and entered the operating room with a smile. There he was joined by his secretary, who later in the afternoon issued this statement:

"Colonel Roosevelt has gone to Roosevelt Hospital, where he will be operated upon for the abscess which has been in his ears, which the poisoning system in his Amazonian explorations four years ago produced."

After suffering from the effects of the tropical fever for four years, but as he has now and then had a relapse, which he has been laid up, and the doctors are now to treat the whole matter fundamentally and believe that thereby they will get rid of the entire trouble. That is, while the after effects of the Brazilian fever have only in the past few years and for short periods interfered with Colonel Roosevelt's activities during the last four years, the doctors believe that by the action now taken they will prevent all such interference of any kind for the future."

**Did Not Want to Halt Work**  
Friends of Colonel Roosevelt explained yesterday that the condition which necessitated the main operation yesterday first developed some weeks ago. It caused intense distress at times, but the Colonel insisted that it must not be allowed to interfere with his work. The minor operation which was decided upon as necessary to afford relief and enable the Colonel to keep his engagements to speak before the Vigilantes Tuesday night, in Boston last night and next week in the Middle West.

It did not prevent his working with his secretary Monday afternoon or his keeping several engagements on Tuesday at the Harvard Club. From the club by previous arrangement, Dr. Martin was to visit him. The physician found him in such pain that he advised his cancelling all engagements and, after calling a nurse, arranged for the conference of yesterday morning.

**British Announce Ships Sunk in Irish Sea**  
[Staff Correspondence]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Announcement was made in Parliament this evening of the sinking of several ships from Ireland carrying cattle, sheep and pigs.

The Tribune's London correspondent called the above dispatch last night, without further explanation or detail. While it is not unlikely that some of the ships mentioned were sunk by German submarines have again penetrated into the Irish Sea and are now carrying on extensive operations there, as well as at other points off the coast of Ireland.

## Whitman to Ask Upton Mento Parade Feb. 22

**Meyer Resolution for Washington's Birthday Celebration Passes Senate**  
[Staff Correspondence]

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Meyer resolution inviting the men of Camp Upton to parade in New York City on Washington's Birthday passed the Senate today. By virtue of its provisions the 77th division will be on duty at the celebration of the Governor. It is accepted, as its sponsors believe it will, the parade, made up of thousands of soldiers, will be the feature of the patriotic celebration on February 22. The resolution was opposed solely by the Socialists in the Assembly.

The Democrats again tried to make capital out of the strictures laid upon the state farms and markets council, and especially upon its secretary, Charles Bell, editor of a small paper in Lyons, by Western New York farmers. To-day's manoeuvre consisted in the introduction of a bill by Assemblyman George A. Parsons, of Schoharie, Parsons, who is a farmer, would have the majority of the council consist of farmers, fruit growers or poultry raisers. The Parsons bill also provides that the secretary of the council shall be a graduate of an agricultural college.

The legislative budget makers to-day cut \$1,600,000 from the \$5,400,000 asked by the State Highways Department for the repair and maintenance of roads. Senator Henry M. Sage and Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold, the chairman of the committee on the subject of the legislature, said that cut was necessitated because of war conditions.

Senator Elton R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate, said that this policy should be followed on all public works, thus releasing more labor for munition factories and farms, and in other pursuits necessary to winning of the war.

**Bolsheviki Seize All Property of Russian Church**  
**Will Be Used for the Common Good, It Is Announced**

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The separation of State and Church by the Bolsheviki government is explained in a long statement sent abroad by the Bolsheviki official news agency. From this it is apparent that all ecclesiastical property has been declared to belong to the people and is to be used for the common weal.

The Bolsheviki Commissioners of Public Charity, who have been given control of the Church possessions, announce that it is their opinion that this property should be "used solely for the alleviation of the lot of the classes suffering most from exploitation by capitalist society." Accordingly, the expenditures for the support of the churches and ecclesiastical ceremonies will be suppressed.

After March 1 the clergy will receive no salaries from the government. However, they will receive four weeks' salary in advance. Clergymen who remain in their positions and who wish to continue their functions will be employed by the Commissioners of Public Charity on the collective demand of the congregations they represent. Ecclesiastical functions and ceremonies may be continued on condition that the clergy accept, as private persons, remuneration from the locality where they officiate.

Referring to the action of the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, Patriarch of All Russia, in issuing an anathema, the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" says the Church has long lost much of its control over the people owing to the younger generation tending toward irreligion.

Dr. Tikhon, however, it is added, still has a powerful weapon at his disposal. If he should lay the country under an interdict, closing the churches and not permitting the priests to baptize, marry and bury the dead, the effect on the population might be immense and far-reaching, as it probably would arouse in the peasants very superstitious fear.

**Hoards of Food Found By the Bolsheviki**  
[Staff Correspondence]

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—The search for food conducted by the Bolsheviki authorities in Petrograd disclosed nearly 100,000 pounds of butter which had been hoarded by speculators. The authorities also found 150 carloads of matches, 150,000 gallons of kerosene and large quantities of meat, potatoes, peas, fats and soap. One speculator had 8,000 pairs of children's shoes.

M. Nevski, the new Minister of Communications, addressing the Food Congress, gave a black picture of the situation and threatened to resign unless trains were given machine guns and armed guards to protect them against soldiers. The minister said passenger traffic must be eliminated indefinitely.

"The economic condition of Russia is grave," very grave," M. Shliapnikov, the Commissioner of Labor, declared to The Associated Press correspondent to-day.

There was unevenness of production even in the branch of industry making munitions of war, there being too much produced of some articles and too little of others. The first measure we are taking is to cut down the manufacture of other than necessary things and to produce useful articles, those we need most, such as locomotives, cars and automobiles. Thousands of locomotives are badly in need of repair, but there are no shops for that work, as they have all been turned into munition factories. These are now being turned back to their original purpose."

Asked to what extent unemployment prevailed in Russia, the Commissioner replied:

"Of course, unemployment is considerable. The army demobilization is increasing the number of unemployed, but only temporarily, as most of the soldiers are returning to the villages, where they will take up the lands."

"In a worse plight are the unemployed among the educated, tens of thousands of them, mostly officials, bank clerks and others who considered themselves above the working class and do not like physical labor."

"To solve the unemployment problem we are organizing public works, such as sanitation work, building construction, wood cutting, peat digging, etc."

With regard to the effect of the nationalization of the factories upon production, the Commissioner said:

"The effect is most beneficial. It increases production. We do not, however, mean to nationalize all the industries right now. We only wish to regulate them. We shall not confiscate factories."

## Senate Approves Both Hubbell and Kracke for P. S. C.

**Commissions a Farce; Members Not Chosen for Fitness, Says Thompson**

**Politics Is Charged**

**Brooklyn Man's Appointment Payment of Political Debt, Asserts Robinson**

[Staff Correspondence]  
ALBANY, Feb. 6.—A bitter attack on the Public Service Commissioners was made in the Senate to-day when the nominations to the First Public Service Commission of F. J. H. Kracke, of Brooklyn, and Charles B. Hubbell, of New York, were confirmed.

"I don't know yet, although I tried to learn, why Hubbell was appointed, so I vote against his confirmation," said Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, Republican. "I vote for Kracke, although it is true that his appointment was in payment of a political debt."

"I'm tired of this Public Service Commission farce," said Senator George F. Thompson, also a Republican. "The trouble is they have too many functions to perform. Their functions are judicial, executive, administrative."

"And political," interrupted Senator Elton R. Brown, the majority leader. "Yes, and political too," assented Thompson.

**"Not Chosen for Fitness"**  
"They are not chosen for their fitness or their administrative abilities. The commissioners on the New York City Public Service, or \$75,000 in all, while this entire Senate costs the state but \$76,000 a year. This is an absurd make good on these commissions, because they are disorganized and misfunctioned."

The only Democrat to speak in similar vein was Senator Thomas H. Cullen, who said that he would rather vote to abolish the commissions than anything else. He said that the commissioners ought to be elected.

The only negative vote on the confirmation was that of Robinson against Hubbell.

Two other appointments to the Public Service commissions were also sent to the Senate to-day. The Governor reappointed Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the first district, whose term expired February 1. Thomas Fennell, of Elmira, judge of the Court of Claims, was appointed in place of Seymour Van Santvoord, chairman of the upstate commission, whose term also expired five days ago. Both appointments were referred to the Finance Committee, which held up the appointments of Kracke and Hubbell for nearly a month.

**Candidates for Vacancies**  
Charles B. Hill, City Commissioner of Buffalo, is slated for the place of James O. Carr, of Schoenectady, who tendered his resignation in order to resume his law practice. His term expires February 1, 1920.

There are three candidates for the place on the upstate Public Service Commission, made vacant by the death of William Temple Emmet. Ordinarily this would go to Westchester County, Mr. Emmet's home. But the relations between William Ward, Republican leader of Westchester, and the Governor are not over cordial. It is likely to go to Franklin D. Lord, of Nassau, counsel to the Governor, or to Sanford W. Smith, First Assistant Attorney General, or to Ledyard P. Hale, counsel to the upstate Public Service Commission. Mr. Emmet's term would have expired in a year.

**Extend Officers' Schools Additional Two Weeks Allowed for Training Period**  
[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The training schools for officers opened at all National Army cantonments and National Guard camps January 5 to continue for three months were to-day extended for a period of two weeks, closing April 20, the War Department announced. The extension was made in order to enable the successful candidates for commissions to be given instruction in army book work and office administration.

At previous training camps, only the technical work of officers was included in the instruction, with the result that the candidates commissioned had knowledge only of the military work of their rank. Of the mass of "book work" required of officers they were wholly ignorant, occasioning delays in the proper execution of their offices. The department hopes to avoid in those who qualify at the schools now in progress.

**Witness Reveals Egyptian Schemes Of Bolo Pacha**

**Won Confidence of Khedive's Chief and Became Trusted Agent**

PARIS, Feb. 6.—At the resumption to-day of the trial of Bolo Pacha before the High Court on a charge of treason M. Casella, a newspaper writer, testified as to how Bolo Pacha obtained the confidence of Sadik Pacha, chief of the Egyptian Cabinet under Hilm Pacha, the former Khedive. Sadik Pacha, the witness said, was invited to dinner, with many other notables, and at this function Bolo Pacha displayed intimate friendship with Bernard Monier, ex-president of the Paris Court of Appeals, and Louis J. Malvy, former French Minister of the Interior.

Through Sadik Pacha, M. Casella declared, Bolo Pacha became a trusted agent of the ex-Khedive, who gave him a secret cipher of the Egyptian Court, which enabled Bolo to inform the Khedive of the acquittal of Mme. Joseph Caillaux at her trial in the summer of 1916 for the killing of Editor Calmette.

One of Bolo Pacha's projects, the witness testified, was to bring about the formation of a Catholic East with the late Marquis Jules della Chiesa, a brother of Pope Benedict, and the ex-Khedive of Egypt at its head, and which was to have for its purpose, he asserted, the drawing together of France and Germany.

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## Baby Carriage Man Not Exempted, Because His Is "Infant Industry"

**Robert L. Ficks, Once Relieved From Obligation of Fighting by President on Grounds of "Necessary Industry," Denied Claim by District Board**

Robert Leslie Ficks, a manufacturer of baby carriages, yesterday sought exemption from military service on the ground that he is engaged in a necessary industry. The district board disallowed his claim. The draft jurists in this city refused to discharge Ficks from the obligation to serve when his case was heard in the Flatbush District Board. The procedure in physical cases, he pointed out, was to refer all doubtful physical examinations for survey to a medical advisory board. The District Board in such cases, he said, can merely determine whether the local board has classified in accordance with the findings of the medical examiners, but cannot order new physical examinations.

Mr. Burke was exempted in the first draft on industrial grounds.

**1,000 Cases a Day**  
More than one thousand cases were passed on yesterday by the District Board. Mr. Hughes announced that appeals from the findings of physical examination were already reaching the District Board. The procedure in physical cases, he pointed out, was to refer all doubtful physical examinations for survey to a medical advisory board. The District Board in such cases, he said, can merely determine whether the local board has classified in accordance with the findings of the medical examiners, but cannot order new physical examinations.

In reporting on the new aspects of the case yesterday I. T. Flatto urged that Mr. Ficks be retained in Class I, asserting that the government contract called for only twenty carriages a month, amounted to less than \$3,500. The papers showed that as manager of the Ficks Reed Company, of 535 East Seventy-ninth Street, Ficks employs 150 persons and does an annual business of \$300,000.

George W. Wickersham said that the new evidence indicated that Ficks was preparing to do work in his factory, as well as make baby carriages, and therefore urged his exemption. Lewis Delaford, another member of the board declared that in deference to the President Ficks should be discharged from obligation to fight, but after protracted debate the majority concurred in Louis Marshall's view that "the summoning of Ficks to the colors would not cause much of an economic disturbance, as his business is only an 'infant industry.'"

Richard Burke, who lives at 725 Grand Street, claimed exemption on the ground that he was engaged in a necessary industry—collecting stable waste in Brooklyn and selling it as fertilizer to the farmers of Long Island. The District Board agreed with him that his was a necessary industry, but refused to give him deferred classification because, the members said, he was not a necessary person in his business.

Besides running the fertilizer business in partnership with William J. Mengher, Mr. Burke is also clerk to Representative Joseph V. Flynn, of the 2d Congressional District, at a salary of \$1,500 a year, the records revealed.

## Finnish Rebels Defeated, Their Stronghold Taken

**White Guard Seizes Stores of Ammunition at Uleaborg**  
[By The Associated Press]

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.—General Mannerheim, commanding the government forces in Finland that were organized to enforce the authority of the Finnish Diet, has defeated the Finnish Red Guard and taken possession of the city. This is the most important victory yet scored by the White Guard, as Uleaborg was the chief military depot of the Russians in North Finland and contained considerable stocks of ammunition and artillery. Military observers now confidently predict that the whole of Northern Finland soon will be in the hands of the government forces. The battle of Uleaborg lasted two days and there were several hundred dead on both sides.

Tornea, located on the Gulf of Bothnia, seventy-five miles from Uleaborg, is still quiet, but the arrival of a White Guard there is momentarily expected. The Red Guard is reported as weakening at various points and numbers have fled from the Kemi River territory into Sweden, and the principal rebel stronghold now is in the town of Kemi, where a reign of terror is reported, with the usual murdering and plundering.

The Swedish Red Cross next week expects to send two ambulances, with physicians and nurses, across the border into the fighting zone, unless Tornea meanwhile retains communication with the South. The Swedish press has started a campaign against the government for its refusal to permit the export of supplies or the transit of arms to General Mannerheim, the entire Conservative press and many Liberal newspapers criticizing the authorities for their action. Prominent Swedish churchmen also are outspoken in their criticism of the government in this respect.

**Russia Protests Drafting Of Citizens by Britain**

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4 (Delayed).—The Bolsheviki authorities have instructed Maxim Litvinoff, their representative in London, to protest to the British Foreign Office against the drafting of Russian citizens into the British army.

Replying to the protest of the Bolsheviki government against the action taken by the Chinese at Harbin, Manchuria, the Chinese Legation here has advised the Smolny Institute that China did not seize Harbin, as had been reported, because Harbin has always been a Chinese city, and China was now merely carrying out her treaty obligations by policing the Russian railway zone, keeping order and protecting the railway employees, railway property and passengers of all nationalities.

## Packers Move to Halt Search Under Espionage Law

**Swift & Co.'s Attorney Attacks Constitutionality of Federal Warrant**

**Thirteen Points Raised**

**Heney Cites I. W. W. Raids As Being Conducted on Same Authority**

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Counsel for Swift & Co., sprang a surprise by filing a motion in Federal District Court to-day to quash the search and seizure warrant obtained yesterday by Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, for examination of documentary evidence in the vault of Henry Veeder, attorney for the packing company.

This move by the company attorneys, who had been expected to argue for a temporary stay of the warrant, halted further examination of the company files in connection with the trade commission's investigation of the packing industry pending disposal of the legal points at issue.

The packers' attorneys, appearing before Judge Landis, who issued the search warrant, attacked the constitutionality of the search and seizure section of the Federal espionage law under which the warrant was issued and under which the government recently raided headquarters of the I. W. W. throughout the country.

**Thirteen Points Raised**  
Thirteen legal objections to the validity of the search warrant were raised. It was charged that the sec-

tion of the Federal espionage law in question is invalid for the reason that it violates the 4th and 5th Sections of the Federal Constitution; that the warrant was issued without sufficient showing of probable cause; that a felony had been committed; that documents sought were not particularly described as the law requires; that the search may result in the seizure of private, confidential and privileged communications between client and counsel, which may compel the defendant to be a witness against himself in a subsequent criminal proceeding, in violation of the constitution and that there is not pending in any court any charge of a crime against the defendant.

"Under this blanket search warrant," said Mr. Heney, "these gentlemen are authorized to go to Mr. Veeder's office and conduct the most gigantic fishing expedition ever undertaken under the guise of legal procedure. They may spend weeks pawing over letters and documents, many of them private and confidential, and in no way connected with the investigation."

Commenting on legal points raised by Mr. Heney, Mr. Heney said: "If this search warrant is not valid then every I. W. W. raid by the government was illegal. The warrants in each case were practically identical and issued under the same section of the espionage act."

Attorney Heney concluded his argument before adjournment. District Attorney Charles F. Clyne will present the government's side to-morrow morning, after which it is expected Judge Landis will give his decision.

**One American Killed, Ten Wounded in Action in Two Days, Pershing Reports**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—General Pershing to-day reported that Private Rufus S. Atkins, infantry, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was killed in action on February 3. Details of fighting were not given.

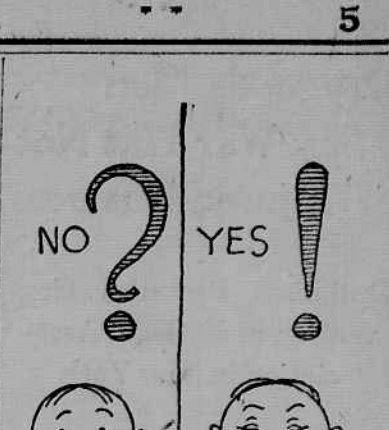
Ten infantrymen were slightly wounded in action February 2 and 3. They were:

Corporal Luther L. Burnett, Springfield, Tenn.

Private Henry J. Richards, Elm Grove, Wis.

Walter L. Beach, East Wood, Ohio.

Raymond Cesak, 2319 West Forty-seventh Place, Chicago.



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Ernest E. Allen, 610 East Saginaw Street, Lansing, Mich.  
Max Gantman Romanoff, Volinski Gubernia, Russia.  
James V. Lee, Garysburg, N. C.  
Roscoe Taylor, Woodbine, N. C.  
David Snyder, 517 Seventh Avenue, Carnegie, Penn.  
George H. Yarborough, Dickey, Ga.  
Corporal George R. Mitchell, of infantry, was slightly wounded February 4. He enlisted from Holdrege, Neb.

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